The Chicago Times, of December 3d, quotes attacks made upon the Northern Democratic opponents of the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, charging all who oppose the Committee's programme with being "Black Republicans," tc. and remarks:

We may best answer these ribald as-Kansas desecration of even the forms of

Iowa.—Dubuque Express, Davenport Democrat, Burlington Gazette, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State, the Dubuque Northwest excepted.
Wisconsin.—Milwaukee News, Janes

ville Standard, Bellit Herald, Madison Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State. MICHIGAN. - Detroit Free Pres, and

in the State, daily and weekly, the Cincinnati Enquirer, which has expressed no

for Buchanan, 536,000.

We have omitted the State of New the head of Forney, guarded the home of our standard-bearer in 1857, and secured a coin at all times and under all circumstanvictory to our flag; we have omitted the ces. No bank ought ever to be chartered thousands who might be enumerated in these States as standing shoulder to shoul-

der with their brethren of the Northwest. Yet these two miserable panderers (the Richmond South and Washington Star) to a depraved taste-these two writers whom we have quoted-refer to the Democratic papers of the North-West as of "very shaky Democratic reputation, or with known Black Republican proclivities."

From the Missouri Democrat. The Free Soil Element in the South.

It is common enough to hear of the pro slavery men of the North, They are easi ly counted, we opine. Not one in a thou-sand of the National Democrats of that region approve of slavery, either in the ab-stract or concrete. But the doughfaces or mislend the people and win elections, and numerous enough to keep each other in countenance, and make the individual pressure of their common infamy less intolleraciples is almost an impossibility, but North-ern men who speak and vote for the South, do but little. are plentiful enough. They are, however, but mere stipendiaries—Seboys, who will rise in mutiny, not when the fat is forced upon them, but when it is kept from them. They will turn their arms upon their employers unless their palms, as well as their

cartridges, are well greased. The Free Soil element in the South, un like the Pro-slavery element in the North, is mostly quiet and silent. It is a latent heat pervading the frontier States and the commercial cities, and awaiting but the favorable moment to break forth in light and glory. In St. Louis alone is the doctrine openly avowed and acted upon, but many signs presage that the other great cities will soon follow our lead. Why are all these cities in opposition to the Pro-slavery Democracy? Simply because they are savored with the salt of freedom. Their opposition may assure the organism of the American party, but its vitality is deriven from Free Soil ideas, which are yet too timed to embody themselves in an organization exclusively their own. As yet, the Free Soil sentiment expresses itsely anony-mously in New Orleans, Louisville, Baltimore, Richmond, and other Southern cities. which are governed by commerce, but the day is near when it will come forward in its own name and assume the responsibili ty as well as the honers of its position and conduct. The decaying trunk of Know Nothingism, which bore no wholesome fruit at any time, will yet nourish the Free Soil plant engrafted upon it, and so pay back what is berrowed. In the commercial centres of the South, among the artists, merchants, mechanics and artizans, this revolution, or rather natural development, will be soon seen unless the sequen of cause and effect is abolished.

Two New Territories. - Delegates have been in New York on their way to Washington, from two proposed new Territories—Arizona and Columbus. With the former most persons are acquainted .-It comprises the territory recently purchased from Mexico. The delegate is Lieut. Mowry. The other, however, is a new project. It lies in the region of country known as Great Basin—embracing that portion of country lying between the Sierra Nevada nn the west, the Goose Creek range of Mountaing on the east, and the Oregon and the Utah line on the north and the

A melancholy case of mistake in brought into the room without her knowledge, and supposing it her cordial, gave the child a few drops. The decease of the child ensued in a few hours.—Sandusky

It seems not to be generally known that plurality of wives is a new doctrine in the Mormon church. Joe Smith preached against it, and only justified it in himself on the ground of special indulgence.

"I never complained of my condition

SYNOPSIS

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. The President's message commences by returning thanks to the Almighty for the numerous benefits he has bestowed on this people. We have possessed all the ele-ments of material wealth in rich abundance and yet notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests saults by stating the names of the Demo- is at the present moment in a deplorable cratic papers in the North who oppose this condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agricultural and all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactories suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of

employment and reduced to want.

The revenue of the Government which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Con-gress at its last session for the current fisevery other Democratic paper, daily and cal year are very large in amount. Under ANDIANA.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Lafayette Argus, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

Ohio.—Ohio Statesman, Cleveland Plain
Dealer, and every other Democratic tress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail to deeply sympathise, though it may be without the power extend relief. He inquires what has Illinois.—Quincy Herald, Bloomington produced these unfortunate results and Flag, State Register, Peoria Bulletin, Chica- whether their recurrence can be prevented. go Times, Galena Courier, Rock Island It is apparent that they have proceeded Argus, and some thirty-four others, (Week-solely from our extravagant and vicious lies,) being the entire Democratic press of the State. The Democracy represented by these papers, and whose sentiments are uttered by them, polled at the last election, vals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of York, and whose Democratic press, with the country shall be left to the discretion the exception of the Albany Argus and of 1400 irresponsable banking institutions, Rochester Union—the editors of which which, from the very law of their nature are shortly to be made officeholders—de- will consult the interest of their stockholdnounce this Kansas monstrocity; we have ers rather than the public welfare, exercisomitted Massachusetts and New Hampshire—the leading presses of which, the
Boston Post and New Hampshire Patriot,
both oppose Calhoun's Constitution, we to the public, is to keep in their vaults a have omitted Pennsylvania, who, under sufficient amount of gold and silver to in-

without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. Our financial history for the last 40 vears has been a history of extryngant expansions in the business of the country. followed by ruinous contractions at successive intervals. The best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations and ruinous and demoralizing stock gamb-ling. When the crisis arrived, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people; in a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues, and at last, in the hour of distress, when ssistance is most needed, they and their debtors sink together into insolvency, In hireling politicians, are powerful enough to the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its

power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against the ble. A Northern man with Southern prin- recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case it can Thanks to the Independent Treasury

the government has not suspended payment as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation and materially assist in restoring a sound currency.-From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This however, shall, if possible, be avoided, but if not then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum. I have therefore determined that whilst no useful Government works in progress shall be suspended new works not already commenced will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary to its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs, but the Federal Government can do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evlls even if unsurmountable Constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would

furnish no adequate preventive security.-The history of the last Bank of the U.S. abuntantly proves the truth of this assertion after all we must mainly rely on the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil if they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomation of bank notes first to \$20 and afterwards to \$50 if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dodlars of their circulation and and deposits, and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing they shall go into liquidation. I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspension of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law ap-plicable to all banking institutions throughout the U. S., and strongly recomme its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's exist ence, that a supension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The existence of banks, and the circulation of bank south. A Territorial government is de- paper, are so identified with the habits of sired as a protection against the Indians our people, that they cannot at this day be and Mormons. The delegate is Mr. James suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the administration of medicine, occured in the spirit of wild and reckless speculation, the city yesterday. A young mother, in the habit of quieting her child with cordial, took up a phial of laudanum that had been because into the room with th reflection, if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted on the country, it will be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign government "I never complained of my condition," are on the whole in a satisfactory condition. says the Persian poet, Sadi, "but once when The diplomatic difficulties which existed my feet were bare, and I had no money to between the Government of the United buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and Great Britian, at the adjournand became contented with my lot."

States and Great Britian, at the adjournand became contented with my lot." ment of the last Congress, have been hap-

cluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite; the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. Whilst entertaining these sentiments I shall, nevertheless, not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American question, which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort wil result in success, I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine. With France our ancient relations of friendship still continues to exist. The French Government has, in several re-cent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country, which I heartily reciprocate, it is, notwithstanding, much regretted that two nations, whose productions are of such a character as to invite most extensive exchanges and free commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is, in this respect, an exception from our treaties with all commercial nations, for it jealously levies discrimnating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the one country when arriving in vessels belonging to the other. With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government, besides the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate Ferrolana, on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer, El Dorado, and

detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and undressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish Government towards the U.S. is much to be Government towards the U. S. is much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled, and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments and a determination to have them speedily and amically adjusted, if this be possible. With regard to the China mission the President says whilst our Minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in refrence to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have the right to expect and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold.—
From assurence received I entertain no doubt that the three Ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties

for each of the powers they represent.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, is is to be hoped, in a fair train of settle-

With respect to the Isthmus of Pannama he recommends to Congress the passing of an act authorizing the President in the case of necesauthorizing the President in the case of necessity to employ the land and naval forces of the U. S. to carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may require an interest by treaty.

Respecting the Walker expedition to Nicaragua he says—such enterprise can do no respective to the contraction of the case of the contraction of the case of t

agua he says—such enterprise can do no pos-sible good to the Country, but have already in-flicted much injury both on its interests and its character. I recommend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest as well as our national character require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restricting our citizens from committing such outrages.— Citizens of the U. S. who are established in business in Paragua have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by authorities in an insulting and arbi-tary manner, which requires a demand for those purposes will be made in a firm but conciliato-ry spirit.

This will, the more probably be granted if the

executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

The Presidents next considers the Kansa question at length, saving, that under the Kansas-ness-Nebraska Act the Convention were not bound to submit any other portion of the instru-ment to an election, except that which relates to the domestic institutions of Slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language, At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote, whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, and thus the exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by theorgan-ic law. The election will be held under the legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences. Whether Kansas shall be a Free on Slave State, must eventually, under some authority, by decided by an election, and the question can never be more clearly or distincly presented to to the more clearly or distinctly presented to to the people than it was the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war before she can again make up an issee now so fortunately tendered and again reach the point she has already attained; Kansas has, for some years, occupied too much public attention: it is high time this should be directed to for more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits, will speedily pass away, and she will then, for the first time, be left as she ought to have been long since to manage her own af-fairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery or any other subject be displeasing to a majority of the people, no hu-man power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances it may, will be questioned, whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than a mere temporary tri-umph of either of the political powers in Kan-sas, should the Constitution without slavery be sas, should the Constitution without adopted by the votes of a majority,

The right of property in slaves now in the territory are reserved. The number of these is very small, but it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the high-est judicial tribunals of the country, and this on the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, but equally and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the company constituhave the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitu-tion. To have summarily confiscated the prop-erty in slaves already in territory would have been an act of gross injustice and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

Utah next claims the attention of the Presi-

pily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country who has been cordially received.

The President, whilst saying we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, at the same time expressed his deliberate conviction this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit. The fact is that when two nations, like Great Britain and the United States, are mutually desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in ing the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over Utah. He next recommends the establishment of

He next recommends the establishment of a territorial government for Arizona, and recommends to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing himself to either route.

The report of the treasury shows that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1857, was \$68,632,513,67; which amount with the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, makes an aggregate for the service of the year of \$98,532,839,12.

Expenditures amounted to \$70,822,720,86, leavin the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1857, \$17,710,118,27. The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July, 31, were \$2,929,819,81, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters, to the list of June, 1858, are \$36,750,000, making with balance before stated, an aggregate of \$75,389,

ist of June, 1836, are \$36,750,000, making with balance before stated, an aggregate of \$75,389,-934,08 for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures ending the first quarter of the present year were \$33,714,528,37.—

The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1858, are \$51,248,530,04, making an aggregate of \$74,963,050,41, leaving an estimated balance in the territory at the close of the present fiscal year of \$426,875,67. The amount of the public debt unredemed 67. The amount of the public debt unredemed at this time is \$25,167,165,51. The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year, will, in all probability, be increased from causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion therefore, that anthority should be given to

therefore, that anthority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by an issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordinglyrecommend the passage of such a law as stated in the report of the Secretay.

The tariff of March 3d, 1857, has been in operation for only a short period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure that I should regard it as increasing the states. velopment of its results as a revenue measure that I should regard it as inexpedient at least for the present, to undertake its revision. I would call the special attention of Congress to the resommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. The whole cost of their construction would not exceed \$2,300,000. The President counsels great caution in the bestowing of public lands, while as a source of revenue they are of great importance.

Their importance is far greater, as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to sub-

est and industrious citizens, who desire to sub-due and cultivate the soil; they ought to be ad-ministered mainly with the view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy of Congress, and should hereafter grant alternate sections to State or Companies, as they have done heretofore.

recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the Government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers.

The present system of making the Indians valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace, has proved ineffectual, and it is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities where they can recieve the rudiments of education, and be actually ininduced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried, it has worked well in practice, and will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the precent system.

It will be seen from the report of the Post Master General that the Post Office Department still continues to depend on the Treasury for an

Master General that the Post Office Department still continues to depend on the Treasury for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations.

The President concludes by expressing the determination to approve no bill which he has not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully but most earestly recommend that the two Houses would allow the Preside at at least two days previous to the adjournment of the session two days previous to the adjournment of the ses-sion, within which no bill shall be presented to him for his approv

Sale of Lots at Eli Thayer's

There was a public sale of lots in Cere o, Va., on Wednesday, the 18th ult. Before the sale commenced, Mr. Thayer

announced briefly, in substance, as follows: "The company which has laid out this place, has purchased \$40,000 worth of mahinery (motive power, we understand team engines, &c) and it is paid for, the freight on it also paid, and it is now lying at Parkersburg for shipment to this place, where it will be employed. Not a dollar that is paid for lots here, will be taken away, but it will all be expended for improvements in Ceredo. The lots will be sold for one-third cash, one-third in a year, one-third in two years, with six per cent. interest, and to be built on within two years, and when a man comes to make his second payment, if he is not satisfied to keep his lot, the company will pay him back his first payment, with ten per cent. interest on it or failing to do this the deferred payments stand liquidated, and he has the lot for the payment already made. For this I (Thayer) and Mr. Jordan (Thos. Lee Jordan) stand responsible, and will reduce it to writing if required."

Some sixty or seventy lots were sold at rices ranging from \$50 to \$160; we are not certain but some went higher. The ots are small, the common size being 25 feet front by 100 deep.

THE CASUALTY AT BARGELONA. - Some dies standing on the beach saw the Mayfour capsize in the heavy sea of Tuesday, by which George Bly, Charles Jones, Chester Hagen, Thomson Bandel and Daniel Bandel were lost a few miles west of Dunkirk. The young men clung to the bottom of the boat for a time, but the heavy waves washed them all off. Three of the bodies drifted ashore at Van Buren. The Argus says:

A young man by the name of Hamilton friend of the unfortunate parties, accom panied the Coroner from Dunkirk, and says that Hagen was first found sitting in an upright position with his back against a stone and appeared to be alive, as his eyes were wide open. Imaginging that he was alive, as he approached him he called him by name, and as he spoke Hagen's eyes closed and he fell postrate upon the beach! This was a mere coincidence, no doubt, but it startled the beholders. The other two bodies had not been found up to last night. This is a very sad affair and throws the friends of the youths into the greatest distress. They were all young men and highly respected by those who knew them. Thomson Bandel, we under-

stand, was soon to be married. In a country graveyard in New Jersey there is a plain stone erected over the grav of a young lady, with only this inscription upon it; "Julia Adams, died of thin shoes April 17, 1839, aged 18."

Old Mrs. Darnley is a pattern of house hold economy. She says she has made a pair of socks last fifteen years by only knitting new feet to them every winter, and new legs to them every other winter.

Some twenty of the daughters of Rhode Island, now residing in Dixon, Ill., have resolved, that until every factory and calico establishment of their native State is again in successful operation, they will dent. This was the first rebellion that has ex-isted in our territories, and humanity itself re-unless of American manufacture. neither purchase nor consume any

From the San Francisco Pacific, Nov. 5. Brigham Young's Plans. The following letter written by a wo-

who was on a visit here: SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4, 1857. My DEAR HUSBAND.—I have just reseived your letter to me, and also read one you wrote to sister — . I am much disappointed, for I thought you would say positive you was coming home this fall.— I think if you understood the spirit of the

times in the Valley you would want to be All the men are preparing for war, both old and young. Some companies have gone out to meet the enemy, more are ready

to go when called for. The carrying companies are all coming in; what they cannot bring with them they destroy. They have burned hundreds of tone of hav at the stations.

Brother Brigham says if the brethren vill stand by him, he will never let the Gentiles come into the Valleys. He says, before they shall come he will burn every house, fence and haystack, and flee to the mountains. We will make a Moscow of the cities and towns in these Valleys, and a Potter's Field of every canon that our nemies come into.

Brother Kimball says all the women just have a dirk knife, so I wish you would bring me one.

You must bring plenty of powder and lead. Brother Brigham says, if every Saint will live for their religion we will never be driven from these Valleys. We shall stay here until the time comes to go to Jackson county. We shall no more be called the traitors of Utah, but the free people of Deseret.

Yours affectionately. It would seem from the reference to Jackson county that the Mormons still entertain the idea that they will return in triumph to Jackson county Missouri, from whence they were driven in 1838.

The letter from which we make the foregoing extracts is a bona fide one, and we have no doubt gives a correct idea, of the intentions of Mormon rulers, so far ther have been made known to their followers.

An Infernal Machine. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, having

previously given some account of an infer-nal machine recently invented by a gentle-man of Alabama, says: We saw it at the fair grounds yesterday. There is no doubt but that it can be adopted as an instrument for immense destruction of human life in time of war. When steam power shall have been applied to it, it will send bullets in such quick succession that the different reports cannot be distinguished one from another, and the leaden messengers of death will go on their errands of destruction in a stream rather than one at a time: not unlike a volume of water from the nozzle of a fire engine. We do not mean that that it will send molten lead, but that the bullets, dropped into the machine one at a time, will flow out with tremendous velocity in a stream.

A good old quaker in New York in reply to a note from the friends of Mr. Tiemann, writes that he shall vote for that candidate, but mindful of the character of elections in that city, and with the habitual caution of his sect adds, "If allowed the privilege."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Who has not heard of Bor-

Simple in its composition pleasant to ing that health and tone to the stomach, so longed for by the convalescent."-Daily

Commercial Matters.

Millersburg Market.

MILLERSBURG, Dec. 10, 1857. Flour \$4,@\$5,50 Cloverseed \$3,50 Buckwheat flour \$1.25 Flaxseed \$1,00 Rveflour \$1.25 Flaxseed \$1,75@\$2,00 Wheat 65,@85 Green Apples \$1,00 Onts \$25,00 Dried Peaches \$2,00

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. Flour 5e lower, sales 10,000 bbls at \$4, 60@4,70 for super state; \$4,80@595 for extra state, \$4,60@470 for super western, \$4,80@5,75 for common to extra western.

Rye flour quiet. Wheat dull and nominal, sales 8000 bu at 105 for good Canada club. Rye steady at 76c.

Barley quiet. Corn dull and heavy at 82c for mixed estern. Oats unchanged.

Pork drooping, sales small at \$16,25@ 6,75 for mess, \$14,75@15,50 prime. Lard buoyant, sales 200 bbls at 10@ Beef dull and declining. Dressed Hogs lower, sales at 6@64.

Butter and Cheese steady. Whisky-sales 200 bbls at 23c. Stocks opened with considerable firm ss and active, but closed havy and dull.

Cleveland Markets. HERALD OFFICE, Dec. 7. Flour-Sales 120 bbls common extra at

4,25; 54 do fair at \$4,40;331 do at \$4-:277 do choice at \$4.50. Wheat-Sale 1 car load Kentucky white \$1.10 on track.

Oats-Sale 1 car load on track at 30c. Highwines-Declining. Sales 23 bbls

Dressed Hogs-Very dull. Packers only offer \$4,50. A few very heavy hogs fetch \$4,75@5,00 for cutting up, but pries tend downward. Butter-Very dull.

Sugar-The New York Shipping List Wednesday says that there has continued a steady fair demand, for Raw for home use, and the late advices from Londen note an advance there of 5s per cwt. from the lowest point, and the accounts from Louisianna of the frost there, succeeded by warm weather, are unfavorable to the growing cane (though the extent of the damage, if any, is not known,) our market has received its firmness, and even an advance of to has been established.

To the Ladies.

CRINOLINES, or Hoops for Ladie's Dresses as the Book Store.

What Every Wants AND CAN HAVE CHEA

Buckskin Gloves, various styles.

Berlin

Fleeced Merino, Hog Skin, Kid & Gloves generally.

Ladies' Woolen Hoods.

Misses do. Children do.

About a Cord. SOMETHING VERY NICE

Comforts.

WARM FOR CHILDREN.

Woolen Boots for children. Woolen Gaiters for children.

And a great variety of other traps of the same kind can be had at The Book & Variety Store Millersburg, O.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES Money to be Raised,

Goods Must be Sold!

AT A SACRIFICE.

At New York Prices! I have the most brilliant lot of Jewelry ever I have the most brilliant lot of Jewelry ever before offered in Holmes county, and it must be sold at some price, as I have money to make up by the 1st of Jan'y, next, and to do it will have to sacrifice my stock. Come on then, and see what has to be done, when the pressure is down-ward. The ladies particularly are invited to call. Now is the time to buy

Presents for the Holidays, When you can get them for half the usual prices. Den't forget the place, next door to Clark's store

GEO. E. COOK. Dec. 10, 1857-16tf

Notice of Annual Meeting. OFFICE C. Z. & C. RALIROAD,

ARRON, Dec. 4th 1857. (
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Rail-road Company, will meet at the office of the Company, in Akron, Wednesday, January 13th, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. MIZE, Sec'y.

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No. 172 William Street, New York.

**PAll kinds of School and Miscellaneous Books, Cheap Publications, Stationery and Maps, furnished at the very lowest prices. Orders solicited.

Dec. 10, 1857—16w2

Time of Holding Courts To the Clerk of the Court of Commo Pleas and District Court of Holme County, Ohio.

A T a meeting of the undersigned Judges of the court of common pleas of the Sixth udicial Distrit of Ohio, it was ordered. That the courts of common pleas and the district courts for the year 1858, be held in the several counties of said district at the times following.

> COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. First Sub-Division

In the county of Knox on the twenty-second day of February, the thirteenth day of August and the twenty-fifth day of October.

In the county of Licking on the fifteenth day of March, the thirteenth day of September and the twenty-second day of November.

In the county of Delaware on the fifth day of April the twenty-second day of September and April, the twenty-second day of September and the thirteenth day of November.

Second Sub-Division In the county of Ashland on the twenty-second day of February, the twenty-seventh day of September and the thirteenth day of Decem-

In the county of Richland on the eighth day of March, the twenty-third day of August and the twenty-second day of November. In the county of Morrow on the fifth day of April, the thirteenth day of September and the eighth day of November. Third Sub-Division

In the county of Wayne on the twenty-third day of February, the twenty-fourth day of August and the second day of November.

In the county of Holmes on the twenty-second day of March the thirteenth day of September and the twenty-ninth day of November.

In the county of Coshocton on fifth day of April, the twenty-seventh day of September and the thirteenth day of December. DISTRICT COURT.

In the county of Wayne on the twenty-sixth day of April. day of May. In the county of Ashland on the nin day of May. In the county of Morrow on the twenty-sixth

In the county of Delaware on the sec In the county of Knox on the ninth day In the county of Licking on the twenty-first day of June. In the county of Holmes on the

of August.
In the county of of Coshocton on the sixte L. FINCH.

Judges of the Com. Pleas of the 6th Judicis District of Ohio. Oct. 28, 1857.

HOLMES COUNTY, 88: I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order of L. Finch, Wm. Sample and Geo. W. Geddes, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Sixth Judicial Dis-SEAL Scribe my name and affix my seal of at Millersburg, this 2d day of Decem-

ber, 1857. JAMES M. DIVERS, Clerk, Dec. 3, 57-15w4.

FARMERS, PROTECT YOUR OWN A FTER subscribing for the Holmes County
Republican, as in duty bound, to keep up
with the News and Politics of the times, you
will want another paper, more exclusively devoted to your business, such as

Farming, Stock Raising. Gardening, Fruits, &c.

And should immediately join with your neigh bors in a club, or send by yourself, for the good OHIO CULTIVATOR

VOLUME XIV, FOR 1858, THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS!

Published at Columbus Twice a Month beginning with January each year-Brim Full of New and Original Reading! - The Champion of Labor and Farmers' Rights! TERMS.—Single copy, \$1 a year.—Three copies for \$2.—Six copies for \$4.—Nine copies for \$6, and a copy extra to the getter up of every club of 9.

club of 9.

Inquire at your Post Office, or send for a specimen, and get up a club among your neighbors. Specimens sent free.

Address

Editor and Publisher, Columbus, O.

Teachers Institute.

THE School Teachers and friends of Educa-THE School Teachers and friends of Educa-tion of Holmes county will please meet in Wynesburg on the 28th day of December, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the capacity of a Teachers Institute, and continue in session until the 39th ultimo. By Order of the Board Managers.

A. J. BELL, Prest.

Nov. 26 1857.-14td.

THE TIDE TURNED.

The Rush is for Berlin! MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED!

LOOK OUT: FOR THIRTY DAYS from date, I will sell my fine lot of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spoons, &c., &c., P. WERUM.

> Again in Berlin with a NEW STOCK OF GOODS! Good News to the Afflicted with High Priced Goods.

Priced Goods.

P. WERUM has opened out in Berlis and centire new Stock of Goods, that were bought for Cash during the smash up in the Eastern cities, which smash up has had the effect to smash dawn the prices of goods wonderfully. These goods will be sold at astonishingly low rates for Cash or Produce.

BERLIN REVIVING.

It has been dead for about three years, but since the arrival of my new stock has wakened up. The buyers of cheap goods are emigrating in that direction, and the town begins to wear the appearance of old times. People will continue to go Millersburg to settle law suits and pay taxes, but when they want to buy

New Goods 20 per cent. cheaper than the Old Fogy prices of other towns, they It will Astonish You

when you see his Coffees Sugars, Muslins, Prints, Leather &c., &., and hear the prices. SO COME ALONG. Call in at Philip's. He has room and goods enough for you all. Bring in your trade, and get cash prices for it, and goods at a little less than you ever bought them for before. Nov. 19, 1857—n13tf.

CLEVELAND PORCELAIN TOOTH Manufacturing Company.

PATENT RIGHT SECURED 1857, M. L. WRIGHT, M. D.,

ufacturer of Mineral or Porcelain Teeth, without the aid of Metalic Plate. WILL be in Millersburg every 2d Monday W of each month, for the purpose of prepar-ing mouths, take impressions, &c. Any orders left with the Proprietor of the Ohio House, Millersburg, will be attended to on our monthly

D. POLLOCK. B. F. BRUCE, Ag't

Principle office and Laboratory, No 190 Lake treet, Cleveland, Ohio. Nov. 12, 57—12tf.

Cure for Hard Times. Buy where you can buy Cheapest.

SNEDEKER'S IS THE PLACE.

Arrival No. 3 at Lakeville Station. HAVE just returned fron the eastern cities wherere I purchased a large Stock of Goods, 20 to 30 per cent. lower on an average, than I ever bought them for before, and that much

lower than my competitors paid for the same goods. They were bought since the panic com-menced in New York, and were bought cheap WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Cheaper than the same goods be sold for else where—unless they were purchased since mine Come and see for Yourselves. My stock consists of Dry Goods of all kinds and prices. Yankee Notions in great variety. Hats and Caps of all kinds and sizes. Queens-ware and Hardware without end.

FAMILY GROCERIES The best in the market. BURRY KIND OF GOODS YOU WANT.

And they must be sold for Ready Pay, and will be sold AT GREAT BARGAINS. So come along before purchasing elsewhere and satify yourselves that ALL I SAY IS TRUE.

All Kinds of Produce Taken the same as heretofore,

J. H. SNEDEKER. exchange for Goeds, and cash will be paid Lakeville Station, Nov. 12, 1857-n12.



Express Stage Line.

Millersburg and Coshocton.

Millersburg and Cosnector.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the people of this vicinity, that he has recently purchased the above Stage Line, for the convey ance of passengers and express goods. Passengers by taking this route may be sure of connecting at Coshocton with the Express train on C. C. & P. R. R., also passengers from Coshocton going North, will always connect at Millersburg with the 2 P. M. train, arriving in Cleveland at 3 P. M., this being the quickest and much the cheapest route from Coshocton to Cleveland. He hopes by prompt attention to business to receive a liberal patronage.

W. F. THAYER, Proprietor.

Oct. 29, '57—10tf. Oct. 29, '57-10tf.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH. be found in Millersburg prepared to perform every operation in his line of busi-ness (Aug. 21, 1856—1tf.

of the Com. Pleas, Helmes Co., O. BLANK Constable's Sales and Jus-7-15w4.